The Week's Doings at the Na-Tional Capital.



HE House of Representatives seems to be present.

mated discussion be-

tween the opposing

the floor. When a more than usually eloquent speaker is addressing the House, we see, too, the seats on his side of it pretty comfortably filled; thus a fine, free-trade argument sets all the Democratic statesmen cackling, while the performer plays to empty benches as far as the Republicans are concerned, save those most imtariff calls out a hourse Republican guffaw. which reverberates on the bare walls opposite. Alembers spend much time in the ladies' gal-



ESCAPING FROM DUTY. AT THE RACES. boss time for our fair ones to exercise their leapyear privilege, as far as calls were concerned, but for one slight difficulty-the races. Alas ! the Government cards that have been wasted when the page returned them with the mesbeen distracted, doorkeepers demoralized, the | tax on incomes to supply the deficiency. Speaker gone into retirement, and plain, everyday Members occupying his place as Chairman pendously useless hole in the legislative time, | rate.

on the tariff question. But what with the races, Whitney excur- of sods on the free list. gion, visiting with the ladies, writing tariff have managed to kill time.

Into this program "The Saints' Rest" has come in for a large share of the glory, a cloak- | manufactured products the domestic production room in the rear, with open fire, lounges, ice- of which may be controlled by trusts. cooler, toilet conveniences, etc., where the Members love to withdraw for the purpose of duty on manufactured clothing, bristles and recreation in the shape of stories, jokes, and | give. even songs. The leading spirits here seem to be Ike Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Sawyer, of ent duties on glass. New York; Cannon, of Illinois; Adams, of Chicago, and Reed, of Maine.

Reed, who was very . aptly described by a lady in the gallery the other day as the big man with a baid head and baby face, is not half as innocent as he looks, but enjoys his fun as well as the next / one. He has in his? possession an English eye-glass, and when he sticks it into his eye, # there is a most comical transformation of countenance in his pretended efforts to retain it in place till, relaxing the muscles, down comes the glass, while a serio-comic look of despair settles on his

55 Ince. REED AND HIS EYE-"What was it Charlie O'Neil said about the widow lady who sent him the letter?" said

muscles up on that side till his mouth was all "He said he answered it as a gentleman should," said Cannon.

"But he did not tell us what he said in his Biswer," piped in Stephenson. lady was interested in protection"-down

sauce for the gander was very excellent sauce it goes) les; but I want to know if he promised "O, that was not in his speech," said Can-

of tariff, and besides, it might have gotten into the papers, you know." "Things always do get into the papers," said Gifford, of Dakota, "I shouldn't wonder if

by one of those binmed reporters." Well, I believe in the tariff," said Sawyer, I guess it is all over with free trade; for I have | Honse will vote us the time."

noticed that these weak, unprotected beings usually manage to have their own way. 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.' " Heilo, Sawyer! you don't mean to say that the ex-Confederacy is ruled by the colored mammies, do you?" asked Adams, with mock alarıs. Down went Reed'seye-glass.

"They tell me Martin has been monkeying with the gas again," said Mason, of Chicago. "Is it true?"

Up went the eye-glass. "What? Blew it out again?" glaring with the one assisted eye. "No," said Mason. "It was on Whitney's excursion. The reporters say he made an afterstyle" (assuming a spread-eagle attitude): "My countrymen, this is Democratic bounty. hic-furnish anything half as good as thi Look at them cigars-hic!-and look at this whisky! All of it free, too,-hic! Free as the a'r we breathe!"

befogged, "the Administration has nothing to not been in Washington since the war. do with this. Secretary Whitney foots the "I don't ker a d-n if he does. It's done

"He meant the Bland dollar, I presume," said Cannon. "Well, being free-traders, of course, they like their drinks free-gratis," remarked a recumbent statesman over in the corner. "Free whisky and free love; everything free, in short, future successful fruit-grower should study except the bailot, and you know every rule has

Its exceptions." iff side of the question, were contributed by study of feeding and habits as a guide to the soldiers. That of Gen. Thomas M. Browne, of use of insecticides, which should also receive Indiana, and of Col. David B. Henderson, of notice. lows, there being no odious comparison between the two, they being so widely different in their nature, though on the same sub-

was a terrible arraignment of his opponents for | battle of the Pyramids beat the famous Mame-

future of our country. wind blows," however, and it is amusing for an | centuries would have looked down upon broken | jority of inebriates do not apply for treatment observant person to note the air with which squares and inriding horses and routed infantry until the habit of drinking to excess has existed zouribated candidates look up at the press gal- | brought into play before the charge.

lery when they make a good point, but Gen. Browne, who does not care a rap whether school keeps or not, looks squarely at his opponents. Col. Henderson turns toward the Chairman, as though half expecting that his fiery denunciations would be nipped in the bud from that quarter, while Breckinridge, of Kentucky, always looks toward the ladies' gallery when he

CAUCUS ON THE TARIFF. The Democratic Members of the House of Representatives met in caucus Wednesday evening of last week and attempted to adjust run on a go-as-you- their discordant views on the tariff. More than please principle at 130 were present. Speaker Carlisle was among those absent. The caucus was called to order There being no vote by Mr. Cox, and Mr. Mills offered a resoluwhile the tariff is | tion that Democrats desiring to amend the bill under discussion, should submit their proposed amendments as Members thereof can soon as possible to the Democratic members of play "hookey" to their | the Ways and Means Committee, to be considheart's content. It has ered and reported upon to another Democratic been a rare thing to caucus, to be called as soon as those gentlemen see half the seats full | were ready to report. Mr. Randall approved even in the early of the resolution, but gave notice that he would hours; but let a breeze | not be prevented by the action of the caucus spring up, in the shape | from moving and discussing at any time any of a somewhat ani- amendment he desired to offer to any part of the bill. Several others present indicated that Mr. Randall represented their views. Quite a sides, and, like magic, we see statesmen appear | number of the Members gave notice that they from all quarters, as though they had risen from | would hand in amendments relative to the interests of their respective Districts, and the following amendments were offered and referred to the Democratic members of the Ways and Alexas Committee:

By Mr. Crain, of Texas-To place sheep shears, surgical instruments, coal and all machinery used in the manufacture of bagging, or mediately interested in that particular speech; of cotton or woolen goods, on the free list. Also, on the wall, one of which referred to wine as a and, vice versa, a learned disquisition on the to reduce the tariff on woolen manufactured mocker, and another to rum as a synonym of lery, and the past two weeks would have been a to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in | with men of convivial habits I had never met on the back of his head, and waving his hand bags, guernsey cloth, etc.

By Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas (by request)— smooth voice and a manner that, while bland and deferential, was offensively patronizing.

By Mr. Glass, of Tennessee-Striking potatoes from the free list. By Mr. Ford, of Michigan-Placing German looking-glass plates on the free list. By Mr. Rayner, of Maryland-Retaining the

present duties on window and bottle glass.

duty on hemp, jute and flax bagging at two cents per pound. By Mr. Vance, of Connecticut-Changing the duty on wood screws so as to range from five to 14 cents per pound, according to size. By Mr. Holman, of Indiana-A resolution declaring that the duty on sugar ought to be reduced 50 per cent.; that the duty on rice ought not to be reduced; that the duty on

be reduced, and that coal ought to be placed on the free list. By Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina-To resage, "Mr. Blank is not in." Reporters have peal the internal revenue laws and to place a By Mr. Cummings, of New York-Fixing the rate duty on flax, backled, at \$40 per ton' of the Committee of the Whole. I had nearly on yarns of flax and hemp at 40 per cent. ad written it the h-o-l-e, since it is making a stu- | valorem, and on threads and twines at the same |

already so largely infringed upon by the eight- By Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio-To change the days' deadlock; for nobody pretends to believe | duty on cotton bagging from three to two cents | if I may say unto you, Hope! Hope! Hope! the House will reach an agreement this session | per vard By Mr. Tracy, of New York-To place nitrate

By Mr. McAdoo-Placing carpet, wools, coal, speeches and other amusements, our statesmen | salt, goat hair, timber, building stones and a number of chemicals on the free list. By Mr. Springer-Placing on the free list all

By Br. Rayner, of Maryland-Restoring the

By Mr. Glover, of Missouri-Retaining pres-By Mr. Granger, of Connecticut-Retaining existing duties on hatters' fors on the skin. By Mr. Dougherty, of Florida-Increasing the duty on oranges 25 per cent. over the

present rate. By Mr. Stone, of Kentucky-Placing carpenter's tools and farmers' implements on the free

By Mr. Chipman, of Michigan-Placing bituminous coal and ice on the free list and retaining the present duty on wood pulp and window

By Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York-Placing a duty of 40 per cent, on rufflings and rushings in addition to the rate on the com-

penent of chief value. It will be observed from this schedule that there is going to be no end of difficulty harmonizing the gentlemen. They all want protection on the staples of their own section, and free trade on those of the other fellows. MR. RANDALL'S POSITION ON PENSION LEGIS-

LATION. Gen, Burst, of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, remained a day longer in Washington than the others to put on the finishing touches to their work. Before he left for his home in Chicago Saturday night, he was askhe, sticking in his eye-glass, and drawing the ed what he thought of the outlook for pension legislation.

Said he: "This is the situation: We have bills enough reported in some shape so that if once called up in any way, except under the gag rule, or, as Matson puts it, "under suspension of the rules," we might get something "O, yes," said Reed, " he did. He said the done. The trouble arises from the difficulty in getting fair consideration. Our only hope in came the eye-glass. Frantically screwing it this condition of affairs is Mr. Randall, of Pennin again, he went on: "He told her ' what was sylvania. This arises from the fact that he has the casting vote in the Committee on Rules. for the goose, and protection was a mighty There are but five members of the committee, good thing for the lad- (eye-glass down; back and two of them-Carlisle and Mills-are dead against us. They will give nothing a show except the Mills bill. I saw Mr. Randall, and I go away with a feeling of relief as a result of non. "The sudience was too large for that sort | the interview. Mr. Randall has an unbroken record as a friend of the Union soldiers, and I found him in the same frame of mind. It so happens now that he is the key to the position. so to speak, and I believe we shall pull out of a "The Saints' Rest' was advertised some day very tight place by his help. The Committee on Rules is privileged to make a report any time, and if they bring in a recommendation to "and now that the women have taken it up | the House to make a special order for a given and writing to their Representatives about it, date for consideration of our business, the

> VETERANS IN THE CITY. C. H. Shaw, 1st Mass. H. A., Boston. Comrade Shaw is an old employe of the Boston postoffice and a very valuable one.

P. H. O'Connell, 1st Mass. H. A., Danvers. Mass. Comrade O'Connell was a prisoner of war with Comrade Shaw and had a phenomenal experience in making escapes. He got away from the rebels five times before he finally succeeded in making his way into our lines, which he reached somewhere in the neighborhood of kept grounds. The view from the elevation on Knoxville, after long weeks of journeying over | which the building stands is superb. The Narthe mountains from Columbia, S. C. The story rows below, glistening in the sunlight, and furdinner speech on the train, something in this of his attempts is a romantic and thrilling one, and has been an interesting feature of soldier | fussy little tugs, and all manner of sail and gatherings in Massachusetts when he could be steam crafts passing out and in through the When did a Republican Administration ever induced to tell it. He is now engaged in the great gateway of the Continent; beyond, the stove and tinware business at his home

U. Dodd, 50th N. Y., Black Earth, Wis. J. T. Sinnett, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Cav., Eldridge, N. Y. Comrade Sinnett is in the wholesale "But, Martin," interrupted one slightly less and retail cigar business at Eldridge. He has

Insect Pests. Dr. J. A. Lintner, the well-known entomologist of New York, says there are in the world with good old-fashioned locofoco money any | 320,000 species of insects; 25,000 of these belong to the United States, and about 25,000 prey upon the productions of man; 7,000 or 8,000 of these could be considered as being fruit pests. On the apple alone 210 species are known, and probably more extended investigation will increase the number to 300. The entomology, and be acquainted with insects and their habits, so as to be able to tell friends The best two speeches so far made on the tar- from foes. Professor Lintner recommends the

Cavalry in the Future. seems to be more rather than less important Gen. Browne's speech was a clear, logical, ex- | than we have been taught to believe. Up to a haustive review of the whole subject, per se, | quite recent date we were told that, because of | their physical condition. It is generally conthat would make a good text-book on this most | the quick-firing small-arms, there would be no | ceded that a diseased condition of body is often intricate question, as he has made it the study | use for cavalry, for that they could not hope to | the cause that leads to the desire for alcoholic of his life, and in that one speech embodied get within striking distance. We all remember stimulants. The physician looks beyond the the result; while Col. Henderson's argument to have read how the French squares in the mere their misrepresentations of facts, especially con- luke cavairy, 10,000 strong, under Mourad Bey; and, finding in certain instances dipsomania ceraing his own State, and a logical showing and if muzzle-loaders could do this, how could resultant from some malady from which the of the opposite effects of the two policies on the | horses avail against magazine guns? But sup- patient suffers, he directs his remedies at the posing the Mameluke cavalry to have had ma- seat of the disease. It is claimed that about Everybody wants to make a tariff speech, and | chine guns like those the Continental cavalry | one-third of all the patients treated are permaall are anxious to secure an everlasting reputa- are now being reinforced with, perhaps then the nently cured. This is a wonderful and encourtion thereby. "Straws show the way the result would have been quite different, and 40 aging record, when we consider that the ma-

He Takes a Tour Among Inebriates and Ruminates.

NEW YORK, May 15. Probably you have never been in an Ine briate Asylum, even as a visitor, so it may interest you to know something of what I learned while visiting two of these institutions to-day A certain literary man of my acquaintance being desirous of obtaining treatment in such an asylum, asked me to arrange the matter for him. If I should tell you his name you would recognize it as that of one who has interested, instructed and amused two generations of readers with the products of his versatile pen This man has a craving for stimulants that has increased of late-in fact, he is a chronic inebriate. He is, however, desirous of being cured of his affliction.

My first visit to-day was to what is called the "Home for Intemperate Men," situated on Eighty-sixth street in New York city. The Home is a large, four-story dwelling-house. I was ushered into the parlor, a chilly and depressing room with rectangular furniture. I had only time to notice that it was not the kind of room where people live, or where chil dren play, or where men and women meet and feel at home; and I was looking at SOME FRAMED LEGENDS

goods to 25 per cent, ad valorem. Also, to fix | ruin, and was thinking that I had never known the duty at two cents per yard on bagging for cot- a man who became an inebriate from drinking ton or other manufactures suitable to the uses | wine, and that in all my varied consortings whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny- one who used rum as a steady tipple, when I was addressed by a young man. He had a



INTERVIEW WITH THE GOOD YOUNG MAN.

paintings and other works of art ought not to I inquired of the young man regarding treatment, rules, terms, etc. He said; "My dear friend, you are young and look as if the demon rum may not have completely en-

slaved you. I am glad to say that I think you may yet be saved from the power of the sinful habit that now has, to some entent, dominion over you." He was speaking to me when he said this,

but he folded his hands and really addressed a fly on the ceiling. "I feel, my de-ar friend," he continued, "as

Many more enslaved than you seem to be have entered here with sadness of heart, and have left these portals rejoicing with exceeding great He made a large mouthful of the word "joy

and seemed to like the taste of it so much that he voiced the word for as long a time as he could, and evidently hated to part with it. "But, about your terms?" I said. "Ah, yes; it pains us to make any charge for

those who are on the downward road to ruin; but, my de-ar friend, it is necessary; ah, yes, necessary. Our rates are \$15 to \$20 a week, four weeks payable spot cash in advance." Then this painfully good and pious young man read to me from a prospectus which I now

following: "The object of this Institution is not to seek the cure of the intemperate by medical treatment. The Gospel remedy is applied to the alcohol and opium habit, which are regarded and treated purely as sins."

In the matter of treatment the young man informed me that inebriates are talked to daily by the Superintendent on religious subjects and on the evils of intemperance; that three religious services are held daily, and all patients are required to attend them. No matter what the condition of the patient is, in no case is an intoxicant of any kind given him. They do not believe in the gradual tapering-off system. Tobacco is not allowed, but—and the prospectus states it in italics—every patient can have

A BATH ONCE A WEEK. No conversation is allowed after lights are put out at 9 p. m., and no reference must be made at any time between patients regarding their past lives. As for recreation, the young man said that there was a melodeon in the devotional room on which patients were allowed, under certain restrictions, to play at any time, and to freely use the same as an accompaniment

to spiritual songs. I told the young man that I had called on behalf of a friend, and that I did not think, from what he had said, that the institution would care to harbor my friend, because when sober he liked to occupy himself in smashing furniture, and when under the influence of liquor he tried to bite people on the legs.

If you think I am exaggerating, or that I have in any way burlesqued the House, its rules and methods, or the young man in charge, you are mistaken.

The institution is chartered; is governed by special State laws, and is supported in part by donations from most excellent people; yet I do think that it might be better for patients if their thirst for drink were treated as a disease as well as being treated as a sin; and I do also think that a little bromide of potassium, in addition to the singing of a long-meter hymn, would aid in soothing the shattered nerves of a man recovering from a spree. No man could have more respect for religion, or more belief in its good influences, than I have, yet I respectfully assert that I can do more good to a man suffering from delirium tremens with

twenty-five cents worth of medicine, than you can do by reading to him the parable of the prodigal son. Accompanied by Mr. Thomas Worth, the artist, I next visited the Inebriate Asylum that is located at Fort Hamilton, on Long Island. The Asylum building is a large and very ornamental brick pile, situated in the center of a beautiful park of considerable extent. Trees, flowers. fountains, and miniature lakes adorn the wellrowed by the keels of mighty ocean steamers, n lawns of Staten Island and the hills o New Jersey; and, further to the west, the spires

and roofs of Brooklyn and New York. About 150 patients are in this asylum. Most of them are men of means who enter voluntarily, and pay from \$20 upward per week for board and treatment. The utmost freedom is allowed to all within the grounds. Such games as tennis and base-ball are played on the lawns; and in-doors billiards and other games interest the patients. There is a good library and a comfortable reading-room. Concerts and dramatic entertainments are given weekly. In fact the whole institution, in appearance; comfort, discipline, and otherwise, is exactly like a first-class family hotel. There is no more restraint on patients than if they were guests at a hotel, except that they cannot leave the grounds. No one is received who does not agree to stay at least three months. The largest number of patients are between the ages of

thirty and forty. This asylum is a most excellent institution, The policy of the management is to treat the drink and opium habit as a disease. Patients The part that cavalry is likely to play in war | are gradually weaned from their favorite stimulant or opiate, and then given treatment, medicinal and otherwise, calculated to improve

SYMPTOMS OF DRINK CRAVING, these speeches are delivered. Most of the re- -the flying battery of machine guns being for a number of years-the average is 10, I think. The number of cures compares favor-

treated at much earlier stages of their exist- were roosting in it. ence. In about one-third of the cases the disease is hereditary; at least, the fathers of the patients were inebriates. In such cases the

chances of a cure are very small, As the average drankard is as dangerous to society and as likely to commit crime as the average lunatic, why should not more inebriate asylums be built, either by local governments or by charitable and benevolent individuals? Enlightened people will some day see the necessity of doing this, and then the inebriate who is poor will have the benefit of such treatment as now can only be obtained by the comparatively rich.



"CAN'T ANSWER A SIMPLE C'NUNDRUM." While we were talking with the Superinendent, a jovial and fat old man stepped up to the Superintendent's desk. He was a little wavy in his legs and his eyes had a merry but withal a fishy look. Placing his hat rakishly as if about to address an audience, he said; "Mist' S'pertenent, wha' is diff'rence 'tween

me an' lo'motive?" The Superintendent, being short-sighted, did not notice the condition of the old man as he entered; but his sense of smell soon came into violent contact with an odor resembling that of the alley behind a distillery. The Superintendent was astonished and indignant. "Why, Judge," he said to the old man, "I am surprised. You should be ashamed of your-

"Itsh you should be 'shamed 'self, S'pertenent, y' can't answer simple c'nundram. Try ye again-Why'm I like lo'motive?" "Go away to your room, sir."

"Give'r up?" "I shall give you up directly, and you will be placed in confinement if you do not go to our room at once, sir." "Ain't y' goin' to take a whack at c'nundrum? Made it myself, answer 'n' all, in two minutes. I know you'll like it. This is answer-now, pay 'tention, S'pertenent-'cause lo'motive goes off n a toot and---'

erable reprobate. Porter, show the Judge to The old gentleman was assisted-hustled I elieve would better express the method used -upstairs to his room. He stopped on the top of the stairs, steadied his legs, and delivered himself of the following:

"Man wan's but little here below, Rut when he wan's a whish' sour, He wan's 't awful bad,

an' don' ye forgit it." After this he made a sweeping gesture with his right arm, intended to express good-natured contempt for the Superintendent, solemnly said "Seat!" and stambled from our gaze.

Judge was a patient who had been in the insti- There is hope for him. J. ARMOY KNOX. tution over two mouths. He had a visitor in the gee-lorious work we are doing in saving | the morning, who had evidently smuggled a bottle of spirits to him. He said that such a thing very seldom happened, as it was carefully guarded against. It is a mistaken kindness-a crime in fact-to give liquor to a dipbenefit accruing from mouths of abstinence have before me, and from which I quote the | may be lost by one drink of whisky.

We saw quite a variety of reformed and reforming inebriates at the asylum: some we knew, and others we were introduced to. Mr. Worth sketched a number of them, and some of GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S ADMINISTRAthe sketches accompany this letter.

I ventured to ask an old gentleman with a broad-brimmed hat and a nose that would blister the quicksilver on the back of a mirror, if he really meast to reform and he a total abstainer when he should leave the justitution. "Reform! Well, I



"REFORMED FIVE The young man who TIMES ALREADY." hands deep down his pockets, moodily glaring from time to time, yet he does not get as much stimulant as he has been accustomed to, and he feels very blue. As we pass him, without looking up, and still

INTENTLY WATCHING HIS TOES, "Would you kindly hand me one of those birds roosting there at my feet. Strangest birds I ever saw. Look at their eyes, big as 544 pages, embellished with an excellent porilver dollars; and they always disappear when I reach out after them. Don't see them? Well, that's queer. "Twas same with monkeys yesterday. There were millions of them, all green ones, too. They swarmed all over the housecouldn't catch one of them. Wondar where they came from-can't see how there could have been so many of them-must have imag-

ined most of them."

The Reason Why

We left him trying to knock down from a tree

Ayer's Pills are so popular is, that while always reliable as a cathartic medicine, they never leave any ill effects. This is because they are purely vegetable, and entirely free from calomel or any other dangerous drug. In all cases, therefore, whether the patient be old or young, they may be confidently administered.

In the Southern and Western States, where derangements of the liver are so general, Ayer's Pills have proved an inestimable blessing. D. W. Baine, New Berne, N. C., writes:

"I suffered a long time with stomach and liver troubles. I tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Aver's Pills. These pills benefited me at once. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."

Throughout New England, next to lung diseases, Stomach and Bowel Complaints are the most prevalent.

Dyspepsia

and Constipation are almost universal. Mr. Gallacher, a practical chemist, of Roxbury, Mass., who was long troubled with Dyspepsia, writes:

"A friend induced me to try Aver's Pills, and, after taking one box without much benefit, I was disposed to quit them; but he greed perseverance, and, before I had finished the second box, I began to experience relief. I continued taking them, at intervals, until I had used eleven boxes. Suffice it to say, that I am now a well man, and grateful to your chemistry, which outstrips

The head and stomach are always in sympathy; hence the cause of most of those distressing headaches, to which so many, especially women, are subject. Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes that for years she was a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief, until she began taking Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Dr. J. C. Ayar & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ably with the cures in other diseases that are an imaginary bird, one of 10,000 that he said The tall, fine-looking man with the curly

> THE FIRST DAY. hair and the face that bears evidences of years of pleasure, has been in the asylum for over three years, and is incurable. If he went outside he would be drunk in half an hour after leaving the gate. He is one of the few survivors of that coterie of brilliant Bohemians that in the years long gone used to meet in Pfaif's dingy tavern on Broadway, and quaff

beer and smoke pipe and tell queer stories. When he thinks of his companions of the days when ambition pointed to fame, and the fire and strength of youth to length of days, wonder doesn't he wish he was what they are, ? moldy dust and crum-/ bling bones, rather than the slave and prisoner he is.

What a variety of drankards and drinking men there are. There is the hilarions, the pugnacious, the loquacious, the morose, the confidential and the royally drunk man; and there are many minor varieties. You can no more tell by knowing a man when he is sober what kind of a drunk man he will be than you can judge of a man's home life by seeing him dine in a restaurant. I have known a taciturn man become loquacious when under the influence of a succession of gin-fizzes, and tell the barkeeper all about his domestic affairs. I have seen one who, when sober, was the most genial and peaceable man in town, when drunk express an earnest desire for blood, and offer to fight anything from death to a wooden Indian, Queensbury's rules or no Queensbury's rules.

A BOHEMIAN.

The penurious man who walks rather than pay for a street-car ride, will, when full of cocktails, hire a hack for the night and "whoop her up," regardless of expense. Then there is the man who when drunk becomes filled with gloom and wo; who takes you aside and whispers a lot of stale alcoholic breath into your ear regarding the mistake he made in "You will go off in a fit some day, you misever marrying. Then he says his wife is the best weman in the world, and that he is a wretch unworthy of her, and he wishes he were dead. So do you. That's the only point on which you feel yourself in harmony with him. You usually leave him weeping on his doorstep

When you are sober yourself, all drunk men you are taking the "same again," why of course the vaporings and idiocy of the other fellow don't seem at all inconsistent or extraordinary. The gloriously or royally drunk man is the only one I have any sympathy with. He is not only intensely whole-souled and liberal and strongly generous when he is drunk, but he is The Superintendent explained that the as whole-souled and repentant next morning.

Every man who were the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter somaniac while he is under treatment; the than any other family weekly paper, and costs only two cents a week.

RECENT LITERATURE.

TION IN SOUTH CAROLINA, By Walter Allen. Published by G. P. Putnam's Suns, New York, and for sale by A. S. Witherbee & Co., Washing-

ton. Price \$3.50. Of all the so-called "carpet-baggers" in the South, no one surpassed in ability, devotion to the cause and high moral character, D. H. Chamberlain, who, after his discharge from should chuckle! Why, the army took up his residence in South Caroman, I've refermed five | lina, and allying himself with the Republican party in that State, attempted to carry out the policy of reconstruction as desired by the people of the country. He was elected to several offices and finally chosen Governor of the State, from 'way back. John and during his administration occurred the famous Hayes and Tilden electoral controversy. stance to me as a re- During all these years his position had been exciting and exceedingly trying, and this culminated in the controversy above mentioned. sits in a chair, with his It was an ordeal to try the courage and integrity of the strongest man, and Gov. Chamat his shoes, has only arrived. This is his first | berlain came out of it triumphant. No matter day here, and although he gets a little whisky | what dangers assailed him he never faltered, neverswerved from what he considered the paths of the highest duty, and he retired from the office of Governor with the respect and a certain kind of admiration from the men who hated him most bitterly, and whose designs he had thwarted at the constant peril of his life. The story of his brilliant career is well told by Mr. Allen in a handsome gilt-edged volume of

trait of the Governor as the frontispiece. THE OLD 4TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY. From 1861 to 1864. By A. S. Barrett, late 1st Sergeant and Lieutenant, Co. B. 4th Mich. Published by W. S. Ostler, 64 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich. This is a story of the facts, scenes, incidents, reminiscences, battles and marches in the his tory of the gallant old 4th Mich. in the United States service until its final discharge. It is written with a charming naturalness of style that appeals to the heart of the old soldier, and

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